HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	675 Nasioi	675 Nasioi	675 Nasioi
675	01 p	06 m	53 epsilon
675	02 b [beta][60]	07 n[32] [eng][66] [n-palatal][67]	54 epsilon-long
675	03 t [t/s][61] [s][62]	08 glottal stop	55 a 56 a-long
675	04 r-flap [l-flap][63] [d][63] (free) [r-trill][63]	51 i	57 u 58 u-long 59 o 60 o-long
675	05 k	52 i-long	

675 $a Nasioi $b Darutue $d Bougainville $e Bougainville $f 10,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

675 $a Hurd, Conrad and Phyllis Hurd $b 1966 $c Nasioi Language Course $g Port Moresby: Department of Information and Extension Services $q informants $r unknown

675 $a **STRESS** $A "No definite conclusions have been reached concerning the function of stress in Nasioi. It apparently is not phonemic. Usually the stress, or accent, in Nasioi falls on the second vowel in a word. It tends to fall on the first vowel if an /n/ or /m/ precedes it. A two syllable word ending in a /glottal stop/ usually has equal stress on both syllables. Verb stems consisting of single vowels also take stress." (p.x)

675 $A syllable $A (C)(C)V(V)(C) $A initial CC: /m.m, n.n, n.t, n.k/; these seem to occur only word-initially. Perhaps they should be treated as syllabic nasals. They are not discussed in the grammar. $A final C: /glottal stop, m, n/; syllable-final /m/ seems restricted to positions before /p, b/. /n/ occurs elsewhere syllable-finally. A few cases of morpheme-final /b, r-flap/ occur in the dictionary, but always before a vowel. [JHC]

675 32 $A "In rapid speech a word final /n/ may change to /m/ before word initial /p/, /b/, or /m/." (p.ix)

675 60 $A /b/ is realized as [beta] "following a vowel." (p.vi)

675 61 $A /t/ is realized as [t/s] "before /i/ and after /glottal stop/ or at the beginning of a word." (p.ix)

675 62 $A /t/ is realized as [s] "before /i/ and after a vowel or /n/." (p.ix)

675 63 $A /r-flap/ is realized as [l-flap] "before /u/ and /o/" and as [r-trill] "following a vowel...in slow precise speech." It may be realized as [d] word-initially or after /glottal stop/. (p.vii)

675 66 $A /n/ is realized as [eng] "before a /k/, or (if not preceded by /epsilon.i/ or /a.i/) at the end of a word." (p.vii)

675 67 $A /n/ is a palatal "at the end of a word and following /epsilon.i/ or /a.i/." (p.viii)